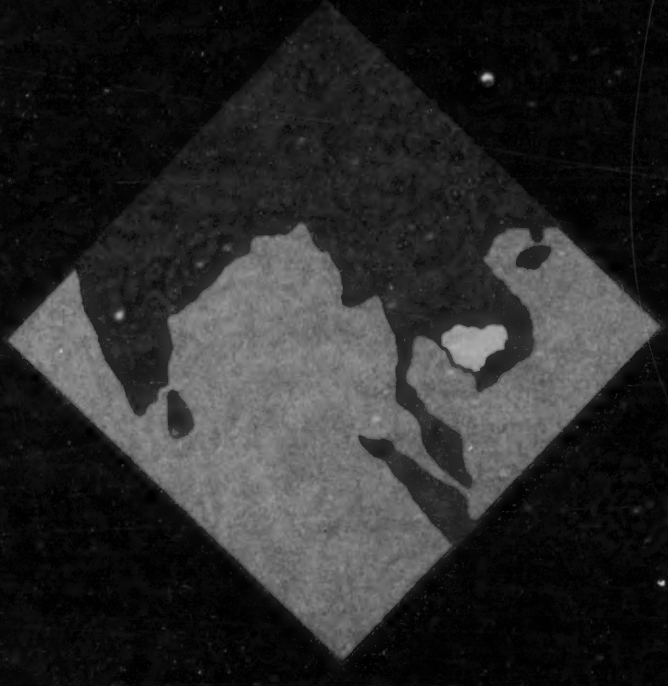
UNTAC



HUMAN RIGHTS COMPONENT

The Agreement gives UNTAC the responsibility during the transitional period for fostering an environment in which respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is ensured. UNTAC's activities in this regard comprise three aspects: a human rights education programme; general human rights oversight in all existing administrative structures in Cambodia; and a mechanism for the investigation of allegations of human rights abuses occurring during the transitional period.

ELECTORAL COMPONENT

The Agreement entrusts UNTAC with the organization and conduct of free and fair general elections in Cambodia. Among UNTAC's responsibilities is the establishment, in consultation with the SNC, of a legal framework including an electoral law and regulations to govern the electoral process and an electoral code of conduct. A draft electoral law was circulated for comment in early April 1992. Other aspects include civic education and training, registration of voters and political parties, and the polling process itself. UNTAC is responsible for electoral operations, information, training, communications, compliance and complaints, and coordination.

MILITARY COMPONENT

The military component, headed by a Force Commander, is charged with the following main functions: verification of the withdrawal from Cambodia and non-return of all categories of foreign forces and their arms and equipment; supervision of the cease-fire and related measures, including regroupment, cantonment, disarming and demobilization of forces of the Cambodian parties; weapons control, including monitoring the cessation of outside military assistance, locating and confiscating caches of weapons and military supplies throughout Cambodia, storing of the arms and equipment of the cantoned and the demobilized military forces; and assisting with mine clearance, including training programmes and mine awareness programmes. The military component is also charged with undertaking investigations, on complaint from one of the parties or on its own, of alleged non-compliance with any of the provisions relating to military arrangements, and to provide assistance in relation to the release of prisoners of war and in the repatriation of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION COMPONENT

In order to ensure a neutral political environment conducive to free and fair general elections, UNTAC has the responsibility of exercising direct control over existing administrative structures acting in the field of foreign affairs, national defence, finance, public security and information. UNTAC will, as determined in consultation with the SNC, exercise a lesser degree of scrutiny over other administrative structures that could influence the outcome of the elections. This component will receive and investigate complaints. The civil administration component will be present in the 21 provinces and municipalities.

POLICE COMPONENT

UNTAC civilian police monitors are given the responsibility of supervising or controlling the local civil police in order to ensure that law and order are maintained effectively and impartially, and that human rights and fundamental freedoms are fully protected. The structure of the UNTAC civilian police component includes units at headquarters, at the provincial level and at the district level.

REPATRIATION COMPONENT

The repatriation and resettlement of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons is an inter-agency effort, with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees designated as the lead agency. It includes the movement of returnees, the provision of immediate assistance and food, and a reintegration programme.

REHABILITATION COMPONENT

The rehabilitation effort encompasses food security, health, housing, training, education, the transport network and the restoration of Cambodia's basic infrastructure and public utilities. The efficient and effective coordination of this effort is ensured by the UNTAC Coordinator, who also makes ongoing assessments of needs.

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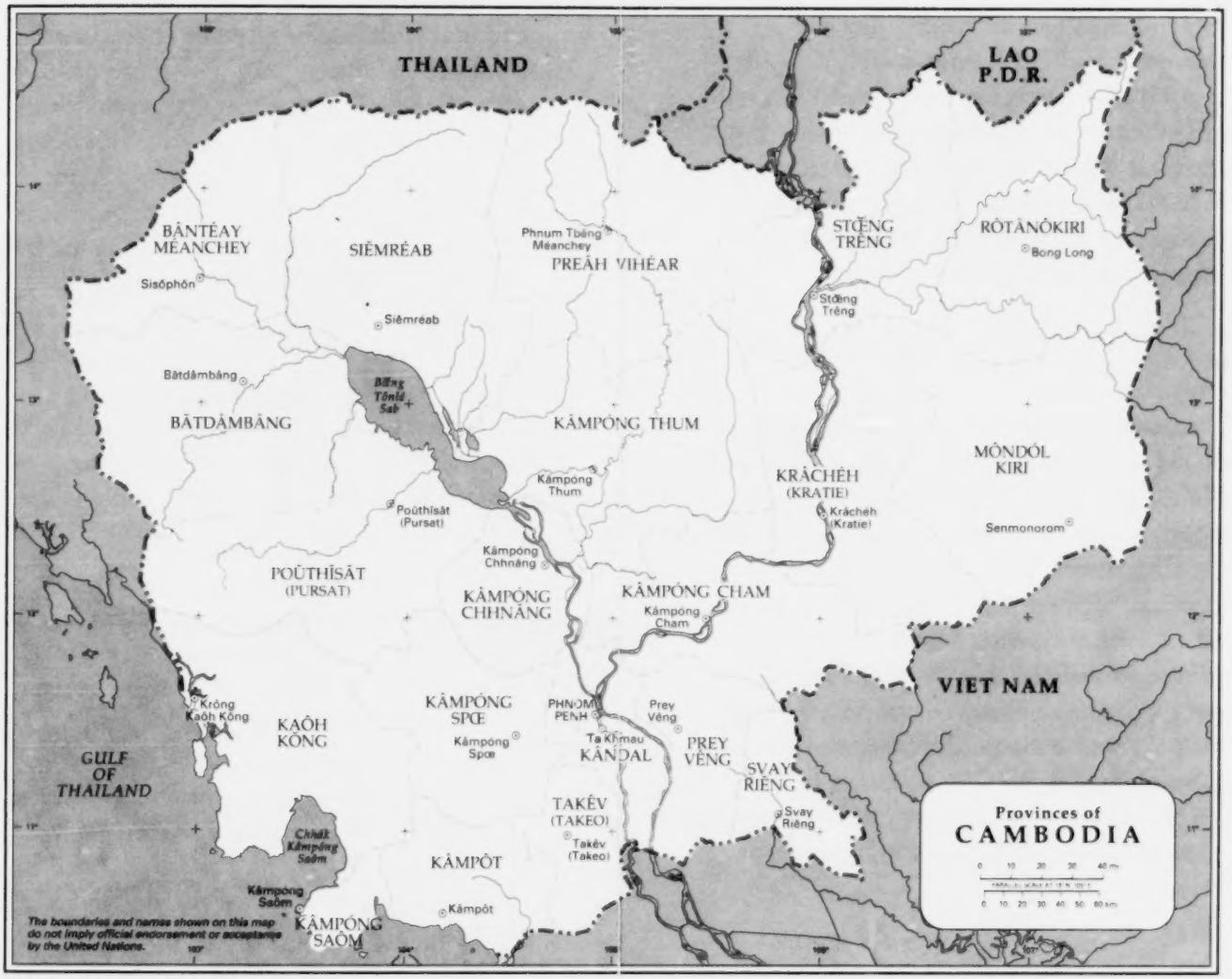
The Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict invited the United Nations Security Council to establish the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and to provide it with the mandate set forth in the Agreement. The Agreement stipulates that the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC) is "the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which, throughout the transitional period, the sovereignty, independence and unity of Cambodia are enshrined". The SNC consists of the four Cambodian factions and is under the chairmanship of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The transitional period began when the Agreement entered into force, on 23 October 1991. It ends after an elected constituent assembly approves a new Cambodian Constitution and transforms itself into a legislative assembly, and thereafter a new Cambodian Government has been created. The SNC has delegated to the United Nations "all powers necessary" to ensure the implementation of the Agreement.

On 19 February 1992, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a report containing his proposed implementation plan. The Council approved that report and, by its resolution 745 (1992) of 28 February, established UNTAC under its authority for a period not to exceed 18 months.

UNTAC's strength is estimated at approximately 15,900 military personnel, 3,600 civilian police monitors, and 2,500 international civilian personnel, who will be present on varying schedules. In addition, tens of thousands of locally recruited staff may be required to supplement UNTAC international staff, most of them during elections. UNTAC is headed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan).

UNTAC consists of seven distinct components:

- Human rights
- Electoral
- Military
- Civil administration
- Police
- Repatriation
- Rehabilitation



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